DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 12.

I. The following General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned:

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., March 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 30.

I. The following Acts of Congress concerning "impressments" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

An act to amend "an act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal an act amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the Army and Navy, or for other public use, under said act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second and third sections of the above recited act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

Sec. 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisement is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisement, and make payment accordingly; but if he shall believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reason of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said act to which this is an amendment, for their decision, whose judgment shall be final; and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal as herein provided.

Sec. 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impressed, at the time and place of impressment; and when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impressment.

Sec. 4. That said commissioners shall be sworn faithfully to discharge all their duties under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 5. That the tenth section of the act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted in stead thereof: "No slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the duction of grain or provisions shall be taken for propublic use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent nenessity, and upon the order of the General commanding the department in which said farm or plantation is situated."

Sec. 6. That the act amendatory of the above recited act, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of the first section of said act as requires an affidavit to be made by the owner, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised, or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That no impressment shall be made under this act or the act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the government.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the local appraisers, under the seventh section of the act to which this is amendatory.

Approved, February 16, 1864.

I. Impressments according to this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, may be made for necessary supplies for the Confederate armies in the field, and for their accumulation in magazines and at posts and depots, and to carry on the various operations of the Military Bureaux connected with the War Department, whenever the same cannot be obtained by contract.

II. They may be made under orders from the Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, and by commanders of detached parties when a necessity arises therefor. These orders may be executed by appropriate officers of the staff belonging to the army. The Chiefs of the various Bureaux shall designate the officers and persons who shall be competent to make impressments under the authority conferred upon them.

III. Before any impressments shall be made, the impressing officer or his agent, will make an offer to the owner, his bailee or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price he is willing to pay, and the mode of payment, and stating that, upon a refusa to accept the same, compensation will be made according to the acts of Congress for the regulations of impressments. This notice will be considered as binding the property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale and ansfer of the same to the impressing officer. The property will remain in the custody of the owner and at his risk during the pending of these proceedings, unless a delivery of the same be thereupon made to the impressing officer, with his consent. In case of a change of possession under these circumstances, the Confederate States will be regarded as the owner, and the property be held for its use and at its risk.

IV. In all cases in which the offer of an impressing officer is refused, he will proceed to adjust the price according to the first section of the act above recited, that is, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested persons of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made—one to be selected by the owner, his bailee or agent, and one by the impressing officer. In the event of their disagreement, these two will select an umpire of like qualification. The persons thus selected will proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed whether the absolute ownership or the tempory use thereof be required. If the impressing officer believes that the appraisement is fair and just, he will endorse his approval, and pay for the property; and the right in the object impressed will become the property of the Confederate States. But if he does not approve of the appraisement he will decline to approve it and endorse the reasons for his refusal on the certificate forthwith, and report the case to the commissioners appointed under the 5th section of the act, to which the act above recited is an amendment, and in the meantime the property will be taken and a receipt describing the property and proceedings for the adjustment of the price and the appeal, given to the owner. The impressing officer will immediately report the case to the appraisers, with a statement of the quality and condition of the property and his opinion upon the subject.

V. No officer or agent will impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

If any question arises as to the fact whether the supplies are necessary, or whether there be a surplus, it will be determined by appraisers mutually selected according to the preceding section, and in this case the decision of the appraisers will be binding on the officer, who will not be allowed an appeal therefrom.

VI. These regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations contained in General Orders, No. 37 and 161, series of 1863.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The foregoing regulations are publisced as a substitute for the regulations embraced in the 1st paragraph of General Orders, No. 9.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Those papers that have not yet published General Orders, No. 9, will please do so, substituting the 1st paragraph of the foregoing for the 1st paragraph of said General Orders.

ap 28—79-d&wlt

All papers in the State copy once and send bills to Adjutant General's office.

HEAD'QRS EXAMINING BOARD,
7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Lexington, April 23, 1864.

The Undersigned one of the Members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congresional District, N. C., hereby appoints the following times and places, for the Examination of Conscripts of the district:

65th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 16, 17, 18 and 19.

66th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 20, 21, 23 and 24.

83rd N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, May 26, 27, 28 and 30.

80th N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 1, 2, 3 and 4

81st N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 6, 7, 8 and 9.

62nd N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy, June 11, 13, 14 and 15.

51st N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, June 17, 18, 20 and 21.

49th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 23, 24, 25 and 27.

50th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.

63rd N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', July 4, 5, 6 and 7.

64th N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro' July 8, 9, 11 and 12.

A. H. SCOTT, Surg. P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Board 7th Cong. District,

Chief Enrolling Office, 7th District,
Lexington, N. C., April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 4.

I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 13, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to have all white males between the ages of 17 and 50, at the times and placee above mentioned, for Medical Examination.

II. County Enrolling Officers will superintend the enrollment in their respective Counties, and all persons claiming exemption from any cause other than disability, will present their claims to the County Enrolling Officers, without awaiting the arrival of the Medical Board. Enrolling Officers will investigate such claims in accordance with directions heretofore issued, and forward as early as possible.

III. County Enrolling Officers will enroll and have present at the appointed times all male free negroes and other free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, for Medical Examination, and any of this class having claims for exemption, their claims will be investigated as in other cases.

IV. The attention of County Enrolling Officers is especially invited to the necessity of having all detailed hands present at these examinations.

V. Enrolling Officers, will order a fourth of the Conscripts of a Militia regiment to report on each of the appointed days, and the afternoon of the last day appointed, for the examination of a regiment will be devoted to the examination of the negroes.

VI. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear, will be sent into regular service, unless their excuse be approved by higher authority.

D. C. PEARSON,
ap 28-79-d12t Capt. and E. O. 7th Dist
Fayetteville Observer copy three times.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 27, 1864.

The Superintendents of all Railroads and Government contractors, also the principals of all public institutions of any kind who have detailed men in their employ, will furnish by the 2d day of May, a full and complete descriptive list of the name to this office.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer
ap 28-79-d4t for city of Raleigh.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 33.

A Bill to Impose Regulations upon the Foreign Commerce of the Confederate States, to provide for the Public Defence.

Whereas, the Confederate States are engaged in a war, upon the successful issue of which depend the integrity of their social system, the form of their civilization, the security of life and property within their limits, as well as their existence as sovereign and independent States; And whereas, the condition of the contest demands that they should call into requisition whatever resources of men and money they have for the support of their cause, and to faithfully administer the same; Therefore, as a part of the system of the Public Defence—

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the exportation of cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, sugar, molasses and rice from the Confederate States, and from all places in the occupation of their troops, be prohibited, except under such uniform regulations as shall be made by the President of the Confederate States.

Section 2. That if any person, or persons, shall put, place or load, on board any ship, steamboat, or vessel, or any other water craft, or into any wagon, cart, carriage, or other vehicle, for conveyance or transportation beyond the Confederate States, or into any portion of said States occupied by the enemy, any of the articles mentioned in the first section of this act, or shall collect the same for the purpose of being conveyed or transported, contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, within the Confederate States, or beyond them, the said articles, and the ship, boat, or other water craft, wagon, carriage, or other vehicle, with the slaves and animals that may be employed or collected for the purpose of aiding therein, shall be forfeited, and all persons, their aiders and abettors, on conviction of being interested or concerned in the enterprise, shall be deemed to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and punishable by such fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court may impose.

Section 3. That it shall not be lawful to put on board any ship, boat, vessel, or other water craft, or upon any wagon, cart, carriage, or other vehicle for transportation or conveyance, as aforesaid, any of the articles aforesaid, unless a permit be previously obtained from some officer of the Confederate States specially authorized to grant the same, particularly describing the articles thus to be laden, and the ship, boat, vessel, water craft, wagon, carriage, cart, or other vehicle, on which the same is to be transported, and until bond shall be given that the same shall be conveyed and transported to the place of destination, under such conditions and regulations, and for such objects, as shall be prescribed by the President under the first section of this act.

Section. 4. That the collectors of all the districts of the Confederate States, and such other officers as may be designated by the President of the Confederate States, shall have power and authority to take into their custody any of the articles before mentioned found on any ship, boat, or other water craft, when there is reason to believe that they are intended for exportation, or when in vessels, carts, or wagons, or any other carriage or vehicle whatsover, or, in any manner, apparently on their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or towards the territory of the Confederate States in the occupation of the United States, or the vicinity thereof, or towards a place whence such articles are intended to be exported, and not to permit the same to be removed until bond shall be given, with satisfactory sureties, that no violation of this act, and the regulations under the same, is intended.

Section 5. That the powers granted by this act to the revenue or other officers of the Confederate States under this act to allow or refuse exportation of the articles before mentioned, or for the seizure or detention of any of the said articles, shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the President may give through the Departments of War, and of the Treasury, which instructions may impose conditions to the destination and sale of the same, and the investment of the proceeds of the same, or a portion thereof, in military or other supplies for the public service, which instructions such officers shall be bound to obey; and if any action or suit shall be brought against any such officer or officers, or their agents, he or they may plead the general issue, and upon proof of a compliance with the provisions of this act, or of the regulations and instructions of the President, he or they shall be absolved from all responsibility therefor; and any person aggrieved by any of the acts of any of the officers or agents aforesaid, may file his petition before the district court of the district in which said officer or agent resides, and after due notice to him, and to the district attorney, the said court may proceed summarily to hear and determine thereupon as law and justice may require, and the judgment of the said court, and the reasons therefor, shall be filed among the records of the court, and in case any release shall be granted, the judge may impose such conditions as to giving bond and security as may, in his opinion, be necessary to secure this act from violation, and in case of refusal, may impose double or treble costs upon the petitioner, if circumstances warrant it: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them, from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account.

Section 6. That exclusive jurisdiction is conferred upon the district courts of the Confederate States of all suits or actions that may arise under this act in behalf of the Confederate States, its officers and agents, for the recovery of all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed in the same by indictment, information or action according to the practice of the court, and the distribution of the penalties and fines shall be made under and according to the laws now in force for violation of the revenue acts, and all laws for the mitigation and remittance of penalties and forfeitures, shall be applied in similar cases.

Section 7. That it shall be lawful for the President, or such other officers as he may designate, to employ any portion of the military or naval force of the Confederacy, or of the militia, to prevent the illegal departure of any ship, vessel, or other water craft, or for detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody the same, or any wagon, cart, or other vehicle heretofore mentioned, their teams and drivers, and their products aforesaid, and to suppress and disperse any assembly of persons who may resist the execution of this act, or oppose the fulfillment, by the officers, of the duties imposed by the same.

Section 9. That this act shall expire on the day of the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 34.

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to the Alabama Troops who have Re-enlisted for this War.

Whereas, the Alabama troops composing the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Cullen A. Battle, in the Army of Northern Virginia, volunteered in the service of the Confederate States, in the early part of the year 1861, upon the first call for troops for the defence of Virginia, have participated in every battle fought by that army, from the battle of Seven Pines to that of Gettysburg, always winning, by their gallantry and devotion, deserved praise and honor, and now, after enduring for nearly three years the hardships and dangers of active military service, have re-enlisted for the war; therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to the Alabama troops who, by their renewing the offer of their services to the country for the war in advance of any legislative action, have shown a spirit undauted, a heroic determination to battle ever, until the independence of their country is established, and a consecration to the cause of liberty worthy of imitation by their comrades.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the commander and troops of said brigade as an evidence of the grateful appreciation by Congress of their fortitude and heroism during the trials and dangers of past services, and of their late act of patriotism, confirming the faith and re-assuring the hope of the patriot.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 35.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to certain Florida Troops.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers and men of the Second Florida Regiment, who, after a service of distinguished gallantry and heroic suffering for nearly three years, did, on the twenty-eighth ultimo, at a meeting held near Rapidan station, Virginia, resolve to re-enlist for the war at the expiration of their present term of service.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 36.

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to the Division Commanded by Major-General Rodes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America having learned that the division of troops commanded by Major-General Rodes have re-enlisted for the war, do

Resolve, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers and troops commanded by Major-General Rodes for the patriotism exhibited by them in re-enlisting for the war, as well as for the gallantry they have always displayed upon the field of battle; and they are assured that their country will always hold in grateful remembrance the noble manner in which they have come to her assistance in the hour of her need.

Resolved further, That the Pressdent be requested to communicate these resolutions to General Rodes and the officers and troops under his command.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 37.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur's Brigade of North-Carolina Troops for tendering their services for the War

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and hereby cordially tendered, to the gallant brigade of North Carolina troops commanded by Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur, in the Army of Northern Virginia, for their devoted patriotism in unanimously offering ther valuable services to the Confederacy for the war, after having already signalized their patriotic zeal, fortitude and valor on many fields of battle and in many scenes of trial.

Approved February 6, 1864.

ap 16—68-law4w

Spectacles Found.—A Pair of Spectacles found in the street in this city, which the owner can have by describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Apply at
ap 27-78dtf. THIS OFFICE.

A GOOD COOK WANTED.—I wish to purchase for my own use, a stout healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.
JNO. A. HOLT,
Salsbury, April 11, 1864. ap13-66-2w

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ORDNANCE, C. S. N.
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

MINERS WANTED.

THOSE persons skilled in the business, can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to W. W. PEIRCE,
ap 20-12-2t Maj. & Ch'f-Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.
Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Democrat, and Wilmington Journal, copy two weeks in weekly and send bills to this office.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and smatch at THIS OFFICE.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 70.

The Second Annual Council, (the 48th Annual Assembly) of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the Diocese of North Carolina, will meet in St. John's Church, WILLIAMSBORO,' on WEDNESDAY, May 18th, 1864. Certificates of Lay Delegates should be sent to the Secretary of Council so as to reach him before the 15th May.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Sec'y.
ap. 23-75-d2w. Fayetteville, April 19.

AUCTION SALES.

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOUGE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,

CARGOES STEAM SHIPS PET AND LUCY,

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMmencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases Black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 cases flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Rone and Fancy Buttons
2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
2 cases Regatta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Cassimere
1 case Spool Cotton.

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr. Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread.

STATIONERY.

5 cases Stationery
Let Papers, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c.

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
22 barrels Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candles
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackerel
10 half-barrels Mackerel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
3 cases Spices.

HARDWARE, &c.

93 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
54 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Shoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar.

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
80 drums Balsam Copaiba
29 barrels Alum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs of Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Soda Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile soap, 356 lbs.
3 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extract Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Med.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS &c.

9 half Pipe Pures Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brandy
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin.

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th. [26-77-tM11

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, April 25, 1864.

THE ATTENTION OF MARYLANDERS is called to the following Circular from Bureau of Conscription.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Va., April 21, 1864.

CIRCULAR
No. 19.

Commandants are instructed to investigate with special care the cases of all persons claiming to be citizens of Maryland.

Unless the parties can prove beyond all reasonable doubt that they are "not residents of the Confederate States," they will be assigned to the army in accordance with existing regulations for the disposition of Conscripts. In case such proof is given, the parties will be forthwith reported to this Bureau, with descriptive lists, and notified that they will be expected to report in person, either to Major-Gen. Elzey at Staunton; or Col. Bradley T. Johnston, at Hanover Junction, Virginia, for incorporation with the Maryland line; failing to do which, they will render themselves liable to be considered alien enemies.

By order of
Col. JOHN S. PRESTON, Supt.
C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.
ap 26-77-d3t
Daily Wilmington Journal copy 3 times.

$50 REWARD.

Stop the Horse Thief.—Stolen on the 14th inst., from the undersigned, from the stable of REWBEN PERRY, while on his regular round to his stands, an iron-gray STALLION, stout built, legs nearly black, poney built, full mane and tail. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the horse or the detection of the thief.
Y. N. THORNTON.
April 17th, 1864. ap 22—74-d9.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION
OF
SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to Gold, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance to be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 5. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23—75-dts

ENROLLING NOTICE.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C.,
April 6th, 1864.

IN obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 4 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

COUNTY.	REG'T	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'l 18,19,20,21,22; 23 negroes.
"	46th,	"	" 23, 26, 27, 28; 29,30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7; 9, 10 negroes.
"	39th,	"	" 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 negroes.
"	118th,	"	" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg,	" 23,24,25,26,27; 28 negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1,2,3, 4, 6, 7, negroes.
"	44th,	"	June 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes.
Warren,	37th,	Warrenton,	" 16, 17,18 20,21; 22, 23 negroes.
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1; 2 negroes.

* * * * * * * *

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regimens will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Board Examination
ap 7-62-d1m 5th Cong. Dist. N. C

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS,
Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864.

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDEL,
President Slave-Claims Board,
Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Euker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-d1w4w

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office, with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Mrs. E. W. Miller.
BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150.
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 14-dly

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to
J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
inh 23-49-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled, "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."
mch 28-53-d1m.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.
mh 25—3tsod 1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C.,
MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53-d27t.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863, $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $17 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.
F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and symmetry and gentleness in harness (for he is driven altogether in a single harness) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 2-58 1m.
Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864.

ON and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued, from this office in exchange for "Treasury notes of former issue," under the denomination of *one hundred dollars*," "redeemable *only* at this office" in notes of the *new issue, as they are received from the Treasury*; except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by "paying out to each separate applicant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of the old.

Holders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery. C. B. HARRISON,
ap 11-64-dtf C. S. Depositary.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS SPARROW a candidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons.
ap 15-68 d12t

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-d24t

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. COMP'Y,
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 25th, 1864.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the Machine Shops of the Raleigh & Railroad Company, last Thursday, a negro boy named DAVY. The above boy is about five feet ten inches high, dark brown complexion. The said boy belongs to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, and was bought from Mr. Wm. Askew, of this city. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the Shops of the R. & G. R. R. Co. or his confinement in jail where they can get him.
ap 26-76-d3t.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFF

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, April 28, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles and labor necessary to carry on our business, compels us to make an advance in our prices. The terms of the *Confederate* will therefore, from this date, be as follows :

For the Daily, six months - -	$15 00
" " " three " - -	9 00
" " " one " - -	3 00
For the Tri-weekly, six months -	10 00
" " " three " - -	5 00
For the Weekly, six months -	5 00

Advertisements $3 per square of ten lines, or less.

The Progress and its Disavowal.

This paper asserts in its issue of the 26 h, that "we (it) have great admiration for the gallantry of Gen. Hoke, which we have more than once expressed; and there was no effort or intention on our part to reflect upon him or any one else, or to frustrate any plans."

It seems that like its chief, Mr. Holden, this organ of his—soon the only one that will be left except himself, who is his own organ—can blow hot or cold with the usual facility of such mouths. It made no effort to reflect on Gen. Hoke. Perhaps not. But it reflected on him, nevertheless, without the slightest effort. It calumniated his character as a soldier, a gentleman and humane man. It charged him with "military oppression," for this is the title of its article.

What is oppression? *Who* is an oppressor? Is it a compliment to call a man a "military oppressor?" When we wish to inspire for a neighbor the confidence of the community, do we say that he is a just, true, humane man; or that he is a hard, grinding oppressor?

But why discuss this language? It has but one meaning; and when the *Progress* asserts it meant no reflection by it, it shocks the common sense of its readers, as well as their love for truth.

But it did more. It specified the "oppression:" "The arrest, of thirty citizens not one on oath or affirmation;" the denial to them of a speedy trial, and the failure to evince "the slightest disposition to give them a hearing." This was done on the 16th inst., just previous to the commencement of the late glorious movements; just in time to reach the Yankee Joy about the date of the movement; just in time to disconcert Gen. Hoke's troops, and make them believe that they were marching under an *oppressor* of the citizens. And yet there is not an *intention* to reflect! No attempt to frustrate! just as Dahlgren would apply oakum and turpentine, without intending to fire the city.

Just so this same *Progress* published an article condemning the brigading of Methercutt's battalion, and pronouncing it a breach of faith on the part of the Government, and Joy, the Yankee, republished it, and the men deserted to the enemy and were caught in his uniform and hung or shot! and the *Progress*, after contributing to produce the result, was the first to say "served them right.' Just as Mr. Holden would say poor King was properly shot, who in his dying moment fixed on the *Standard* the responsibility of his death.

So here in Gen. Hoke's case: when he was not victorious, before the trial was made, the *Progress* stigmatized him by as harsh an accusation as could be made. As soon as he succeeds, the *Progress* cries hurrah! throws up its hat, shouts loudest in the general acclamation, and ADMIRES Gen. Hoke!

The *Progress* says we call for its arrest. We do not care a straw whether it is arrested or not. If arrested and accused of sedition, we think abundant evidence can be found in its columns to convict it. But our post for the *Progress* and Mr. Holden is the army—one fight on the Rapidan, will throw into the shade all they have ever done. In the army, on the Rapidan, under some such man as Col. T. M. Garrett, or Col. Grimes, or Col. Cox, they ought to be; and if they possess one tithe the love of country Mr. Holden professed, there they will go, and that soon.

As to the *Habeas Corpus* suspension, it did good. *It let their followers see that Mr. Holden and the Progress were not the men for counter-revolutionary leaders.* If the Government had not been forbearing, their followers would have seen this more distinctly. We predict that if any thing occurs within the next thirty days to *prove men*—any thing in which "Star Chamber" will have to do—we predict that those who have led the misguided ones to their peril, will be the first to "turn State's evidence."

Let Eastern North Carolina be redeemed and the "seige of Jericho" raised, and we shall hear narratives that will astonish many people. Gen. Hoke means to save the necessity of "binding lines of scarlet thread in the windows." He does not intend that any blast of the Ram's horns, such as is spoken of in the sixth chapter of Joshua, shall be heard around our city.

And he means further to find out all who have been hid in the house of Rahab the harlot; all who have been let down by the cord; all who have sworn with the penalty of "being shot through the head"; and when discovered, then we, *all of us*, mean to show Mississippi and Georgia how necessary was the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in North Carolina.

If there be any who have been misled into the places to which we have alluded, let them make good their escape while there is time; for when this mine is sprung, the concussion will shake the State; and Georgia and Mississippi will find out some things that they did not know.

Let the *Progress* possess its soul in patience. WE do not "call for its arrest."

Its Estimate of Truth.

We have no particular interest in interfering between the "pugilists," nor in mixing in the controversy now going on in the "family" of *Conservatives*—very far indeed from being a "happy family." But we do set some store by TRUTH; and we participate in the received opinion that it is the duty of the press to detect and expose its violation. Time forbids the entire occupation of our labors, by following the "left bower" of Mr. Holden, the Raleigh *Progress*, through all its wanderings th refrom; but the instance we are about to present is so glaring that it merits an exposure:

On the second of March, its leader was from the text—"The Address of Gov. Vance." It said of that *address*—"Gov. Vance takes the only ground that he can take in favor of a vigorous and unremitting prosecution of the war—but we are glad to see at the same time, that he puts himself on record as favoring negotiations for peace." The Governor, in his speech says:

"If you think, fellow-citizens, as a great many of you do, that proper efforts have not been made during this warfare, to obtain the peace which you desire, why, there cannot be any earthly objection to such efforts being made. I have been in favor of them myself, and from time to time have so advised the President. If you think our government should tender the olive branch of peace and let no occasion pass, why, fellow-citizens, as a matter of course let it be done. But I beg you to recollect that there is a lawful and legal way pointed out by the Constitution of your country, and any effort you make in this way will be right and proper. Other modes of procedure will only place you in a false position and do your country an injury."—*Raleigh Progress, March 2nd.*

On Monday the 24th of April, speaking of the same speech, made by the same Gov. Vance, this same *Progress*, boasting to be under the same editor, makes Gov. Vance say:

"Fight it out now: no use to talk of negotiation, for the Yankees would think we were scared. Such was the logic of Gov. Vance's speech; and a more radical "last man and last dollar" war speech we have not seen for many a day."—*Raleigh Progress, April 25th.*

"And so" (it continues) "We protest against his getting on the conservative platform now."

It had previously said of the same speech:

"Taken all in all, the address of Gov. Vance is full of timely suggestions and abounds in patriotic fire; and we trust when it is read and understood by our citizens will do much to allay division, contention and bitterness, and harmonize our people for the awful struggle before them. Gov. Vance is frank and candid, and his position cannot be mistaken, and we commend his address to our whole people, with the hope it may be productive of much good."—*Progress, March 2nd.*

Thus, "John, the rascal," (as Joy familiarly calls him) one day commends the speech to the whole people, as calculated to allay division, bitterness and contention, to harmonize the people for the struggle; and on another day, and within two months, he denounces it as the most radical "last man and last dollar war speech," and utterly protests against being on the same political platform with its author.

One thing is clear: the two stories do not tally. If one be truth, the other must be —— What? Let the public answer. It would seem very strange that a public journal whose self-respect does not keep it aloof from such conduct, should meet the popular encouragement; and it is a sign of great national demoralization, when editors can depart so glibly from the truth, as stated by themselves, and escape the public odium.

It shall not be our fault if Mr. Holden and his associates escape exposure. If the people vote for him and support them, they shall not do it in ignorance. As to our dealing with Gov. Vance, we shall continue as we have begun, to approve where we can; to forbear where we are obliged to blame, as much as possible: and to support him, unless he raises an issue which would make his support a sacrifice of principle. As between him and Mr. Holden there is no sort of comparison.

The universal voice of the nation outside of North Carolina, as far as we can see, is for him. It will be to her sorrow and degradation, if North Carolina should be otherwise.

Panic in Wall Street.

The latest northern papers give extended descriptions of a great panic in Wall street, on Monday of last week. Such a great fall in stocks, heavy failures of leading bull operators, such a scrambling to "save the pieces" of broken fortunes, was scarcely ever seen in that great mart of money trading. Principals were mercilessly sacrificed by their brokers, margins wiped out, contracts repudiated, abusive epithets lustily interchanged, and some lively pugilistic exercise indulged in, much to the entertainment of disinterested spectators of the "slaughter of the innocent."

This is but the beginning of the end.—Chase and Congress both say, nothing can save the government from a like crash, except great successes by the army. This hope will fail them, and all yankee-doodle-dom will tumble—government, Wall street, and all.

A letter received by Express from Gibsonville, with no name signed to it but ordering a paper to be sent to a young lady in Newberry district, S. C., contained a $5 note, which is a counterfeit. Of course the paper will not be sent unless a good bill is substituted for it.

"Private and Confidential."

The first "out-crop," indicating the richbed of "private and confidential" material that lies hidden in this canvass for the Gubernatorial chair of North Carolina, will be found in Gov. Vance's description of the visit of Mr. Holden, the self-made, to the Governor's mansion on the occasion of the mobbing of the *Standard* office. The Governor says:

"As soon as I heard of it, I went tearing "up the main street to the scene, whilst he "was tearing down the back street to my "house. He got into my house, entered my "bed room (the family was absent) and lowered the gas. I spoke to the soldiers, induced "them to disperse, and on returning home "found my competitor very pale and depressed. "He asked me for a drink of brandy; said he "felt badly; I gave it to him, and it revived "him. Soon several gentlemen came in. Mr. "Holden then said—'*you and I may differ in "politics, but I hope my right arm may rot off, "if I ever raise so much as my little finger "against you.*' I replied I have done nothing "but my duty. He said, why you went in "among the soldiers and the bayonets. I "shall always be grateful to you."—*Observer's report of Gov. Vance's speech.*

We have no comment to make on this extraordinary recital, for the present, except this: Mr. Holden's self possession probably saved his life; for brandy was unquestionably the proper remedy for his case. He could not have found in the whole dispensatory of Surg. Gen. Warren a more valuable prescription. To have bled or blistered a patient under the circumstances, would have debilitated him. Brandy is a stimulant, and of course "it revived him."

ABSURD AND FALSE REPORTS.—We learn from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity that whilst traveling in the mountain country recently, he found some of the people of that region greatly excited on account of a report having been circulated by some one, that President Davis had issued an order to have all children under a certain age (12 years we think) put to death, in order to save food for the army. Some evil disposed person started this report for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of a certain class against the Confederate authorities, and as absurd and false as such reports are known to be by well-informed persons, yet there are many whose sources of information are so limited that they have become terribly alarmed about the matter. Of course, the man who puts such reports in circulation is an enemy to our cause, and deserves the severest punishment.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The above is of a piece with an absurd and ridiculous story gotten up by some of Mr. Holden's friends and circulated in Moore, Chatham and perhaps elsewhere, to injure Gov. Vance. In a speech while on a visit to the army, the Governor referred with commendation and praise, to an instance which he cited had occurred in one of our western counties, where the wife of a soldier in the army, took her children to the cornfield, having no one to leave them in charge of at home, and put them in a pen covered with bushes and otherwise fixed up for their comfort, while she plowed and tended the field, and in this way she made a crop sufficient for her and their support and some to spare; and the Governor cited it as an instance to show what the patriotic women could do.

This thing has been perverted by Governor Vance's enemies, and the report is current, that he said he was in favor of the women being made to plough the fields and the children penned like hogs and made to eat like pigs or starve, or something to that effect.

Now it does look too ridiculous to believe that such a report could, for a moment, be credited by any body; yet we are most credibly informed that the report is most industriously circulated, and the uninformed, simple-minded people believe it all true. It only goes to show what disgraceful slanders the enemies of Gov. Vance will resort to, in order to prejudice the public, and especially the poor, against him. We believe there never has been such shameful steps to defeat a candidate, as are resorted to against Governor Vance.

We have received two or three communications recently, upon the subject of negroes being detained at work on the fortifications beyond the time they were called for, and complaining of cruel treatment to them by those having them in charge. The writers have failed to give us their names, and this alone prevents their appearance in our columns. But while we think the authorities are the proper persons to lay these grievances before—for we feel sure they would be corrected if properly presented—yet those having them in charge who mistreat and abuse them, should be held to a strict account both by the public and the powers that be; and where the facts are properly set forth and vouched for by responsible authority, we will aid in bringing the matter to the attention of the Government, by ventilating the guilty perpetrators through our columns. But persons complaining must not hold back from certifying to abuses that they want us to publish.

WHO "PROCLAIMED WAR."—The New York Times, an accredited leading paper, and the especial organ in New York of the Administration, in its issue of the 6th of March, 1864, in an editorial taking issue with Thaddeus Stevens for stating that the rebel States are beligerents and "that they are no longer in the Union," writes this down as a fact that cannot be gainsayed:

"The Confederacy wanted peace, and sent Commissioners to Washington to receive it. We would not receive them, and proclaimed war! They accepted war. The question who fired the first gun is nothing."

The following is a dispatch from General Forest's chief of artillery, contradicting the rumor of this gallant chieftain's death:

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 20, 1864.

To Dr. John Morton:

Gen. Forrest is not killed; heard from him last night. JOHN W. MORTON, JR.

ARMY NEWS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO.—It is reported, though not yet officially announced, that Maj-Gen. Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, has been appointed to take command of the Department of Henrico, Gen. Ehy, who has for some time past filled that important position, having, at his own request, been sent to the field.

The flag-of-truce boat has not made its appearance, and this furnishes additional reasons for the belief that important movements are on foot at Fortress Monroe, and on the waters of the Chesapeake, if not on the James. We do not believe that any more truce boats will arrive at City Point until the enemy has been driven away from Richmond. A few days will develop the plans of the enemy, if they do not make our own patent.—*Enquirer, 26th.*

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—Information was received in this city through passengers who came down by the Central train, to the effect that there was heavy skirmishing going on Sunday evening between a portion of our forces and those of the enemy on the lines of the Rapidan.

We further learn from a gentleman who left Gordonsville yesterday, that it was currently reported at that place that the enemy crossed the river at Ely's ford on Saturday night in considerable force, and also that another column were crossing Sunday night at Germanna. The rumor of the crossing on Saturday night had reached the neighborhood of Federicksburg, as we learn from a gentleman who came from that vicinity yesterday.

These reports, coming from different quarters, seem confirmatory, though no news of the kind had been officially received at the War Department last night.—*Dispatch 26th.*

FROM RICHMOND.—On Sunday last Butler ordered from City Point the French ships taking on the tobacco of the French Government, alleging that the time specified in the Convention between the United States and France, for the removal of this tobacco, had expired. The masters of the vessels came up to Richmond on Sunday to confer with M. Paul, the French Consul; and the vessels will depart without any tobacco in a few days. The reason assigned by Butler *may* be the only reason; but we very much doubt if military movements have not a great deal to do with this order. It was generally believed that an early advance of the enemy up the river was the principal reason for availing themselves of this merely technical objection to the French vessels continuing to load. It would be impossible for vessels to be loading with tobacco while armies were manœuvring around them. We may, therefore, look for important information from down the river in a few days. In the meantime, scouts report the landing of sixty thousand men, under Burnside, (perhaps less!) at Yorktown. This last report was in the city on Sunday, and whether further information has been received we cannot say, but the report was credited in important quarters on yesterday.

THE WAR NEWS.

The reader will find below the latest accounts from the Yankee papers of the operations in Louisiana. They now admit, officially and otherwise, a disaster to their forces at Mansfield, on the 8th inst., in which two divisions of their army were terribly routed, and fled in confusion and with heavy loss. But they claim to have retrieved their fortunes on the next day, the 9th, at Pleasant Hill, to which the army fell back from Mansfield, after the defeat at that point.

Mansfield is about half way between Natchitoches and Shreveport. Pleasant Hill, by the map, is about twenty miles this side of Mansfield. If the enemy was routed at Mansfield on the 8th, and attacked again at Pleasant Hill on the 9th, it would indicate a very rapid flight, and an equally vigorous pursuit, in the interim. Banks must have traveled as he did when Jackson was after him, and Kirby Smith must fall heir to the foot cavalry. We think the best face the affairs will be found to wear for the enemy is about as follows: Our cavalry, after pursuing Banks' beaten army for twenty miles or more, received a check at Pleasant Hill, which, for want of something better, must be called a victory. So rapid a retreat, coupled with the admissions of the enemy, gives assurance of a great disaster to the invaders.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

THE FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

The very latest Northern intelligence published about the recent fight in Louisiana is a telegram dated at Grand Ecore, La., April 11th, and is published in the New York *Herald:*

The advance guard of Gen. Banks' army, comprising two brigades of cavalry, one of infantry, and four batteries, was attacked by twenty thousand rebels near Mansfield, fifty miles this side of Shreveport and fifteen miles beyond Pleasant Hill, on Friday last compelled to yield to superior numbers, our forces fell back to Gen. Emory's division, of the 19th army corps, which repelled the advance of the enemy and repulsed him with great slaughter.

Gen. Banks deemed it prudent to fall back to Pleasant Hill, where he could choose his own position, and on Saturday, about 5 P. M., met a renewed attack of the enemy with Emory's and Smith's troops.

He not only gallantly maintained his own ground, but forced the enemy, which was 20,000 strong, under Kirby Smith, to retire hastily and in great disorder.

We captured several pieces of artillery and a large quantity of small arms, three battle flags, and five or six hundred prisoners, including three Lieutenant Colonels and thirty line officers.

Our entire loss is three thousand, that of the enemy much greater.

Gen. Ransom, commanding the 18th army corps, was wounded, but is rapidly recovering.

Col. Benedict, of the 162d New York, was killed.

The rebel Gen. Morton was killed.

Gen. Banks will advance again shortly.

(Signed) JAMES S. BRELIN,
Col. U. S. A. of Gen. Emory's staff.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.—The Mobile Tribune publishes some items of news from the Trans-Mississippi Department, obtained from a gentleman just from New Orleans. The battle at Fort De-Russey, between Major Trogean, of our forces, and Brigadier General Smith, commanding a part of Sherman's army, lasted four hours. The exact number of killed, wounded and missing is not known, but our informant says that seven steamboats filled with wounded, composed of Connecticut, Massachusetts, renegade Louisianians and negro regiments, were sent to Baton Rouge. Four steamboat loads of Northwestern men were sent to Cairo. General Smith, in his report, says that "the Confederate loss is very light," but that "our (the Federal) loss is very heavy, which is always the case with the assaulting party." The number of our prisoners taken was 312 privates and 26 officers, who were sent to New Orleans.

All the white troops from New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez and Vicksburg, have been sent to Virginia; also, all troops belonging to Grant's army now on furlough were ordered to report to the army of Virginia.

ARTILLERY CAMP,
Kinston, N. C., April 21, 1862.

Editors Confederate: On the 8th instant, there was a meeting held by the members of Dickson's Battery, for the purpose of expressing our choice for the next Governor. There were about a half dozen men present that did not vote for the adoption of the resolutions. The proceedings were sent to the *Confederate* and Hillsboro' *Recorder*, for publication.—The *Confederate* published them without comment or criticism; but our venerable old friend, Mr. Heartt, did us the honor to insert only a part of the resolutions, while the other part he has taken into his editorial for comment, and our reward was, that he hoped that it would be satisfactory to the company. We would say to Mr. Heartt that it is the opinion of the company, that he did us injustice in inserting a portion of the proceedings, without he could give the whole room in his paper. If he had inserted all the resolutions, it could not have been so construed as to make him responsible for the purport therein expressed. In inserting only a portion (as he did) he leaves the impression that the part omitted were charges that could not be established and without foundation. Our old friend gave as his reason for omitting a portion of the resolutions:—1st, that "the fifth resolution, contains serious charges against Mr. Holden which are not sustained by any evidence that has come to our knowledge." Mr. Heartt ought to consider that we are only responsible for those charges, not him; and that he having seen nothing to sustain the charges, is not a sufficient reason why the framers of the resolution never did. Mr. Heartt says further, that "the enemies of Mr. Holden have done more to induce an impression at the north that he is friendly to them and hostile to our cause, than anything that has emanated from Mr. Holden himself." I would like for Mr. Heartt to inform us how we are to get rid of a man that is not patriotic but hostile to our cause, without denouncing him as such? If we let him go on unnoticed, he will make the uninformed class of people believe his treacherous doctrines, and ruin our country. Then is it posible that anything could have really prompted Mr. Heartt to have omitted this resolution, except his fear of doing Mr. Holden a political injury? We think not.

2nd. Mr. Heartt says the resolution was too general in its denunciations: that he is not willing to class all who avoid service in the army as cowardly miscreants, deserving the contempt and scorn of all loyal Southerners. We bitterly deny that the resolution includes all the class that Mr. Heartt says it does. We only denounced as cowardly miscreants those persons that are skulking and using illegal means to evade service in the army; or, in other words, that class of persons that are said by a great many eminent statesmen to be induced to desert their colors by the doctrines of Mr. Holden. Then can it be possible that our old county editor left out the sixth resolution for fear of wounding the feelings of this class of Mr. Holden's friends? If so, we are very sorry that our old friend has been induced to forsake the path of rectitude which he has trod for many years, and now in his old age has determined to follow in the footsteps of a man that is resolved to ruin the State in his lust for office. We don't intend any disrespect to Mr. Heartt, but we think that we have the same right to comment on his views, that he had to comment on ours, and dictate to us what we should put forth for our friends and the world, to see and know our views, adopted by the almost unanimous consent of upwards of a hundred men. W. J. H. D.

CAMP 18TH REG'T, N. C. T., April 23.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Allow me this morning to give you a little information as to our whereabouts and whatabouts. I am happy to be able to say to our friends in North Carolina that we are still in our winter quarters, quietly waiting the advance of the enemy, or a good opening to advance on him. We are fully prepared to act on a moments, notice. All surplus baggage has been sent to the rear, and the amount to either haul or carry has been reduced to the lowest possible mark. We are doing some of the finest kind of drilling too, by way of exercise, and the sharpshooters are perfecting themselves in their particular line of business. I never have seen the men in better health or spirits; they seem too to be more confident of success than hitherto. They think that in all probability there will be a good deal of fighting to do this spring and summer, and I believe they would rather go at it to-day and fight it out and be done with it, than to take it in broken doses during the summer months.

The probabilities of whipping Grant and the possibility of peace following this coming fall, seems to occupy their attention more than politics and all other things put together. By the way, on the subject of politics, let me say that I think the greater part of our men, in fact nine-tenths of them, are right. You can here, as at home, find a few dissatisfied and disaffected characters, who no doubt would complain if they had a *fee simple* to a front seat in Paradise, croaking and growling; but there are not enough of them to do much mischief. I have been among the men of the brigade (Cooke's) a good deal, and although two hundred and twenty-seven votes were polled for Leach last Thursday week, I have yet to meet the first single man who will come out openly and say that he will not support Gov. Vance for re-election next August.

The vote as taken in the army for Representative for the 7th Congressional District, can't possibly be considered as an index of the sentiment of the North Carolina soldiery, for the vote comes from that portion of our State where the disaffection first started, and where it has been the strongest ever since. If proof is wanted for this, the papers can be produced. The soldiers, as far as I have heard them express themselves, are perfectly contented with Gov. Vance, and I think that they will testify their appreciation of his services next August in an unmistakable way.

I sincerely trust however, that politics may not take too strong a hold upon the minds of the people this summer. This is no time for such as that. The carrying on or the speedy ending of this war, should engross our whole attention. Here at least, if we are successful, we must present a united front, and after that is over, we can pitch into one another by way of amusement, and fight *party battles* to keep up our bellicose propensities. As the Baptist preacher once said, let us drop all these denominational differences and all be good Baptists—"*war men*—Vance men"—and all will yet be well with us as a nation.

DAN.

We call attention to the Advertisement of the Adjutant General of North Carolina—the Enrolling Officer of the Seventh Congressional District—and the "MUSCENT"—the spirited new Illustrated Weekly literary journal just inaugurated in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the Army of Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 27.

Mosby surprised a picket post of fifty men near Hunter's Mill, Fairfax county, Va., on Friday last, capturing six men and eighteen horses; the rest escaped. During the day the enemy pursued Mosby, re-captured four horses and took some prisoners, including Lt. Hunter, commanding company A., and wounded, Lt. Nelson of the same company.

The fight between Mosby and the Yankees occurred at Leesburg on Monday week, in which the Yankees lost three killed and seven wounded. Our loss one wounded.

All the Yankees have left the valley, most of them coming to reinforce Meade.

Averill has gone to South-west Virginia on a raid. Meade is receiving reinforcements over the Alexandria rail road.

From Richmond.---The Meeting of Congress.

RICHMOND, April 27.

No sign yet of the flag of truce boat with the returned prisoners expected last week.

Members of Congress arriving slowly. It is believed not more than a bare quorum will be here on Monday. The President's message will be quite short. The city is very quiet to-day. No news or rumors. Weather clear and warm with indications of a storm.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

DALTON, April 27.

Brownlow's Yankee cavalry, four hundred strong, dashed into Shering Place, this morning, but beyond capturing one citizen, effected nothing. This was nothing more than reconnoissance of a rout by which the enemy will advance. We have nothing further of movements in the direction of Lafayette. Weather quite warm.

Rail Road Accident.

DEMOPOLIS, April 27.

This morning a locomotive belonging to the Selma and Demopolis road, three freight cars loaded with corn, became unmanageable and plunged down a river grade, throwing one car into the river and others off the track, causing a general break up. No lives lost.

We learn from the Goldsboro' *State Journal* of yesterday, that it has good reason for stating that our forces have occupied Roanoke Island. Nothing further has come to hand.

FROM WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The tories, several hundred strong, occupied the town of Burnsville, Yancey county, last week. Some of the citizens fled to this place, others to McDowell county.

Troops were sent forward to dislodge them, and on Saturday evening Col. Palmer (who had only returned the evening before from Richmond,) went over to take command.—Great anxiety is felt to hear something from him, but up to the present writing (8 o'clock Wednesday morning) nothing is known. If the enemy have the nerve to stand, a severe fight has or may occur. We have, however, seen enough of tory movements to induce us to question whether they will stand "square up" when the chances are anything like equal. If we hear anything before going to press we will add it to this article.

A dreadful state of affairs exists in East Tennessee. Men who have been true to the South, are, since Longstreet left, subjected to every outrage. Robbery and assassination are daily occurrences. Hanging southern men seems to be a favorite pass-time with the Lincolnites. A gentleman who escaped through the mountains to this place, a few days since, gives such a description of things generally as would lead one to conclude that the devil from hell, with all his imps and strikers, had been turned loose upon the defenceless people of East Tennessee. And the Yankee authorities wink at all these outrages, if they do not openly sanction and encourage them. If there is justice in Heaven, and we know there is, a terrible day of reckoning awaits the blood thirsty villains who are now lording it over a helpless people. Confederate bullets and bayonets will yet overtake these dastardly wretches drunk with the blood of innocent and helpless people. They have shown no mercy, and when righteous retribution overtakes them, which may be nearer than they suppose, in vain may they plead for pity which they have denied to others.

The Yankees are organizing a negro regiment at Morristown and one at Knoxville.—To fill up the ranks they are taking all the negro men in the country, as well from Lincolnite as from Southerner.

P. S.—We are informed that Col. Palmer attacked the enemy in Burnsville, on Tuesday morning last, capturing some 15. The rest had "smelt a mice," and skedaddled, as we predicted they would. Mont Ray, the leader of the band, escaped.—*Asheville News, 21st.*

We learn that Col. Palmer has had another fight with the rascals, killing some eight or ten and causing the balance to make tracks Bull Run fashion.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.

New Advertisements.

THE REFUGEE'S NEICE.
THE REFUGEE'S NEICE.
A THRILLING STORY.
A THRILLING STORY.
OF THE WAR IN N. C.
OF THE WAR IN N. C.
THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED.
THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED.
A TALE OF LOVE.
A TALE OF WAR.

THE MERCURY will contain these charming Stories, together with many other articles from the pens of the best writers in the South, in next Saturday's issue. *The Refugee's Neice* will be *beautifully* ILLUSTRATED! Subscription $10 for six months.

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor & Proprietor.
Raleigh, N. C.

ap 28—79 3t

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate, No. 1434 for $500, issued to T. R. Cooper, Raleigh, dated July 20th 1863, and assigned over to Sam'l Martin. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same, as application will be made for its renewal.

SAM'L MARTIN.
Raleigh, N. C.

ap 28—3tpw*